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VOL. XXXI.—NO 22. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1898. PRICE THREE CENTS

CUBAN FACTS IN BRIEF.

Interesting Items About the Pearl of the Antilles.

HER PEOPLE AND HER PRODUCTS.

All About the Principal Cities, the Rainy Season, the Deadly Machete, the Yellow Fever, the Revolutionists and Their Great Struggle For Liberty.

Cuba from east to west is 760 miles long. Its width varies from 20 to 135 miles. The island, with its dependencies, contains 47,278 square miles. The entire coast line is 2,200 miles in extent.

The Cubans are the planters of the island. The Spaniards, usually government officials or traders, live in the cities. In the interior all Spaniards are known as Catalans.

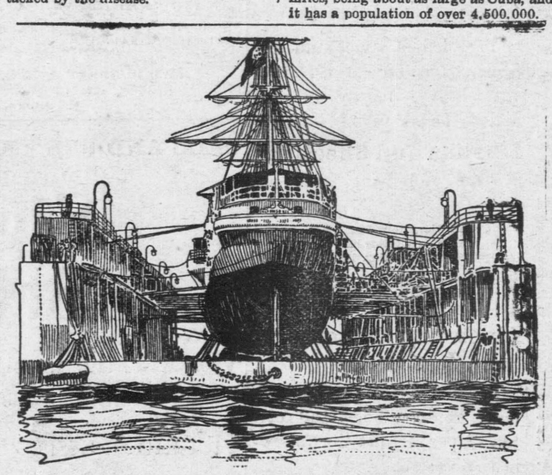
The rainy season in Cuba begins in May or June and ends in November. The most rain falls in September and October. The average number of rainy days in a year is 102.

Though tropical, the Cuban climate is an equable one. The thermometer never rises so high as it sometimes does in New York, and sunstrokes are unknown.

Mountain chains extend from east to west throughout the whole length of the island. Between the mountains and the coast low tracts usually intervene which in wet weather are overflowed and are almost impassable.

Cuba has 260 rivers, all small. In the low coast lands both north and south are extensive swamps.

Yellow fever prevails each year in the seaport cities of Cuba, beginning toward the end of June and disappearing in September. Foreigners only are attacked by the disease.



HAVANA'S FLOATING DOCK AND THE ALFONSO XII.
[Uncle Sam needs Havana's great floating drydock and will doubtless get it. The dock was built in England and towed to Cuba. The cut shows the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII in the dock.]

Havana harbor, one of the finest in the world, is entered from the northwest by a channel which is narrow for three-eighths of a mile and then opens into a magnificent bay.

For Havana to surrender before a hostile force is not a new experience in its history. In the first century of its existence it was repeatedly sacked by pirates and buccaneers, and in 1762 an English squadron under Admiral Pocock bombarded the city and compelled it to capitulate.

The revolutionary government of Cuba was organized at Camaguey on Sept. 19, 1895, when a president and vice president were elected and a cabinet formed.

The general in chief of the revolutionary army in the field is Maximo Gomez. The lieutenant general is Calixto Garcia.

The headquarters of the Cuban junta in New York are at No. 56 New street, Manhattan borough.

Cuba contains many mineral springs which are famed for their valuable healing properties.

Despite its tropical situation the city of Havana is a comfortable place even for summer living. The houses and dress of the people are adapted to secure coolness, and the sea breeze by day and the land breeze by night gratefully temper the heat.

Cuba has not been generally known as an iron producing country, yet in several years before the outbreak of her present civil war 500,000 tons of iron ore and 40,000 tons of manganese, amounting to $8,000,000 in value, were annually produced for export at the Santiago de Cuba mines at the eastern end of the island.

There are more than 200 excellent ports in Cuba.

It is little wonder that the Cuban patriot handles the machete well, as he is trained to its use from his earliest boyhood. To the countryman it is ax, jackknife, reaper, cleaver—in short, it fulfills every purpose, great and small, for which a cutting tool is required. In his private quarrels he uses it with deadly effect, and face to face with the Spanish enemy he feels that in his machete he has a weapon which he knows and which will not fail him.

The boxes in which the Cuban cigar manufacturers pack their fragrant wares are made from native cedar cut on the mountain slopes.

Havana, Matanzas, Santiago—these are the three principal cities of Cuba in the order of their size and commercial importance. The exports of Santiago, the least of the three, amount in times of peace to $8,000,000 annually.

In the western part of the island is raised the celebrated Vuelta Abago tobacco, which has no equal in the world.

Manilla, the capital of Luzon and of the whole Philippine archipelago, is situated at the mouth of the river Pasig, which empties into the bay of Manilla. Including its suburbs it has a population of 175,000, of which about 5,000 are Spaniards, 12,000 are creoles, or Spanish of mixed caste, and the remainder are mainly Tagal Malays, mestizos, Chinese and Mohammedans from India, with a few European foreigners.

The Philippines are the most northerly division of the great Indian archipelago.

The bay of Manilla has been called the finest commercial harbor in the world. It is 120 miles around it, and the water over much of its inclosed area is 300 feet deep. All the navies in the world might anchor in the bay at the same time and have room to spare.

After entering Manilla bay a vessel still has 28 miles to sail to reach the city.

In the Philippines the rainy season lasts from May to November. The heaviest rains fall in July.

During the wet monsoons—the rainy season—the island of Luzon is subject to typhoons which often cause great destruction to the shipping and to property inshore.

Like Havana, the Philippines' capital city is famous for its cigars. The Manilla cheroot, highly appreciated in the East Indies and in Europe, is far milder than the heavy Cuban cigars.

Malays of the Tagal and the Bisayan tribes form the bulk of the population of the Philippines.

The aboriginal inhabitants, a dark people, called by the Spaniards Negritos, live in the mountainous parts of the islands.

The Philippines were discovered by Fernando Magalhaens (Magellan) in 1521. He was killed on one of the islands.

Wet gun cotton, 220 pounds, is the explosive material used in the United States pattern of Whitehead torpedo.

Up to 1851 pirates infested the Philippine waters. At that date a Spanish expedition against the island of Sulu put an end to their depredations.

The Spanish laws for the Indian are simple—and Spanish. Every male inhabitant must pay a personal tax and give 40 days' labor annually to the public works department. Besides this, in Luzon the coolies must cultivate tobacco for the government or pay a money equivalent.

A leading production in the Philippines is hemp. Manilla, as a term for rope, is in use the world over wherever vessels sail.

It is probable that balloons will be used effectively by our troops in the conflict with Spain.

Volcanoes are numerous and active in Luzon and other islands. The city of Albay was destroyed in 1814 by an eruption from Mount Mayon.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Strength and Equipment of the Soldiers of Our First Reserve.

There are 10,000,000 men liable to military service in the United States.

The actual strength of all the state soldiers composing the national guard previous to the recent call by the president for troops was 113,460 men and officers.

A special feature of the national guard of New York is the efficiency it has attained in the military signal and telegraph service. The signal corps attached to a brigade is furnished with all the improved United States army signal kits, field telegraph instruments, field telephones, flash lanterns and heliographs, engineering and electrical instruments.

The work of a signal corps in state camp includes besides signaling the study of engineering, including making road maps, field sketching and bridge and signal tower building.

The normal strength of the national guard in New York state is 13,285. The number of males in the state liable to military service is 942,750.

Next to New York, Pennsylvania is strongest in its national guard, with 8,547 men. Wyoming, with a roll of 345, has the smallest enlistment, while Nevada, with 346 men, goes it one better. Alaska and the Indian Territory have no organized militia.

There were warm welcomes in New York city for the up state militia as they passed through the town on their way to Hempstead. Crowds of people at the railway stations and on the streets cheered and waved their hats and shouted words of encouragement. As the men were ferried to Long Island City the whistle of every tug captain in sight saluted them vigorously.

A substantial, soldierly set are these men from up the state now quartered at Camp Black. There is lots of fight in them. Many of them saw active service at Buffalo in the big strike, where they learned to know what camp life really is and how to make the best of its hardships.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Geography, People and Products of This Twelve Hundred Island Archipelago.

There are more than 1,200 islands in the Philippine archipelago, but only nine of them are of any considerable size, the others being little more than bare volcanic rocks. They have a population of between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 inhabitants.

Luzon, the largest of the Philippine group, has an area of 41,121 square miles, being about as large as Cuba, and it has a population of over 4,500,000.

PRIZES AND PRIZE COURTS.

How the Spoils of a Captured Enemy's Ship Are Apportioned.

Any ship of the enemy may be made a prize on the high seas, even though it belongs to private citizens.

The question of the legality of prizes taken is settled by a specially organized prize court.

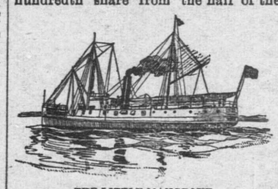
The prize court now in session at Key West is composed of three judges appointed by the president.

The sentence of the prize court is conclusive upon all the world. The original owners of a prize seized and condemned have no appeal from its decisions.

One-half of the value of all prizes captured by the navy goes to the government.

One-twentieth of one-half the value of all prizes captured goes to the commander of the fleet to which the captors belong.

After deducting the fleet commander's twentieth and the fleet captain's one-hundredth share from the half of the



THE LITTLE MANGROVE.
[Alone and unaided the "Baby of the Navy" captured the great armed steamship Panama, worth about $750,000.]

prize reserved to the captors the remainder goes to the men and officers of the capturing ships, being divided among them in proportion to the amount of their regular pay.

All vessels of the navy within signaling distance of the vessel, or vessels making a capture and ready to render efficient aid if required, share in the prize.

When a vessel is captured, the commanding officer of the vessel making the capture is required to put her in charge of a prize officer and crew to take her into port.

If a captured vessel and cargo are not taken for the use of the government, in which case the captors are paid their due share by the government, the prize is sold at auction.

The 5 inch gun is the largest to which rapid fire action has been applied in the United States navy. With a gun of greater caliber one man could not easily handle the cartridge.

MINES AND TORPEDOES.

Submarine Agents For Attack at Sea and Defense In Harbors.

Torpedo warfare began during the American civil war. The early torpedoes were crude affairs and were used in comparatively few places, so that not many opportunities were afforded to test the possibilities of the new destructive agent in naval and harbor warfare.

Thirty-seven torpedo attacks have been made thus far in modern naval warfare. Their total results were 12 ships sunk and one ship damaged. Six assailant boats were lost.

The Whitehead torpedo is the only automobile torpedo which has ever been used in war and is practically the only torpedo in use today. The United States was the last leading nation to adopt the Whitehead, the navy department delaying action with the hope that an American engineer would produce the Whitehead's equal.

That the torpedo stands today as the most wonderful and terrible of modern engines of war is not to be doubted, but it has had no real test of its power. Naval officers all over Europe have looked forward eagerly to a war between the United States and Spain as an object lesson in torpedo warfare.

The three cylinders that compose the propelling engine within a Whitehead torpedo could be carried in one's overcoat pocket, but they have a combined force of 30 horsepower.

South American wars since 1877 and the recent war between China and Japan have shown what could be done with torpedoes. Russia also successfully employed torpedoes in her war with Turkey in 1877.

A check to the torpedo boat is the torpedo boat destroyer. Of these vessels Spain has 16, England has more than 100, while all the other first class European powers have from 10 to 75 destroyers each. These craft are armed with rapid fire and machine guns, and also are equipped to send torpedoes against an enemy's ship.

The simplest form of an anchored torpedo or mine is the contact mine, which consists of an iron case containing the explosive charge. If a ship hits one of the several projecting firing pins, a percussion cap is exploded, which explodes the mine.

Stationary torpedoes or buoyant mines are anchored near the bottom in deep water by a device which allows them to be electrically released at the proper time to rise to the surface beneath the hostile ship.

In the observation mine two wires lead to the shore. The coming of a vessel above the mine causes a bell to be rung or an electric light to be lighted on shore, which informs the operator there that it is time to touch the button causing the mine to explode.

When You Are Tired
Without extra exertion, languid, dull and listless, your blood is failing to supply to your muscles and other organs the vitalizing and strength-giving properties they require. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures that tired feeling by enriching and purifying the blood. It will give you energy and vigor. HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness, 25c.

FACTS ABOUT THE NAVY

The Speed, Armament and Handling of Sea Fighters.

GRIM, PONDEROUS BATTLESHIPS.

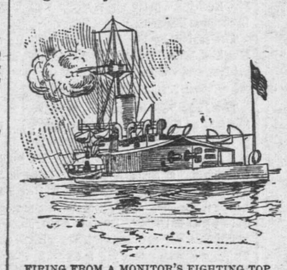
Swift Armored Cruisers and Low Swimming Monitors Which, With Full Magazines and Shotted Guns, Watch the Cuban Ports or Seek Spanish Squadrons.

The marines in the navy use the Lee rifle, which has a magazine holding five cartridges. This arm is of .23 caliber.

In naval warfare the shell has replaced the solid shot in all calibers down to the 1 pounder gun, adding vastly to the destructive effect of a cannonade.

All modern guns on ships of war are breechloading and rifled.

From the highest calibers down to a 4 inch diameter of bore guns are designated by their caliber. From a 4



FIRING FROM A MONITOR'S FIGHTING TOP.

inch caliber down to the 1 pounder they take their name from the weight of the shot they throw. Everything below the 1 pounder is in the machine gun class.

Male applicants may enter the navy between the ages of 14 and 35 years. Boys between 14 and 17 years old can enlist only as apprentices.

While in the army the private soldier may rise to a major generalship, in the navy the limit of the bluejacket's possible promotion is the position of warrant officer, as gunner, boatswain, carpenter. The highest pay of a warrant officer is $1,800 a year.

Bluejackets are better paid than soldiers in the United States service, and when in active service have what the soldier is seldom sure of, the assurance of good food and comfortable quarters. A landsman in the navy receives in the beginning $16 a month, and his pay increases at each step of his promotion to the rank of ordinary and of able seaman.

From Key West to Havana is a distance of 90 miles measured in a direction almost due south.

To cruise on a warship in the Caribbean sea is a far more healthful and pleasant business than to campaign on land. It is cooler upon the water, there are no venomous reptiles or insects to make life a burden and but little liability of malarial or epidemic disease.

For fighting in warm climates the United States seaman wears a uniform of white—canvas jumper, canvas trousers, knitted watch cap or white canvas hat, black necktie and lanyard with knife.

For boarding or repelling boarders in a naval engagement the United States sailor is provided with a revolver and cutlass. When landed as infantry, he carries a Lee magazine rifle.

There is nothing cleaner than the decks and equipment of a warship. All woodwork is scrubbed and brass work polished daily, and there is no end to painting and scraping and to the chipping of rust from anchors and cables.

Every man-of-war's man knows how to sew and does his own mending. Many of the old hands would rather buy the materials and make their own clothes than draw a ready made uniform suit from the government.

On warships to which a chaplain is assigned a small white pennant with a blue cross flying from the gaff gives notice that divine service is being held on board.

No punishment involving bodily suffering, such as the old time flogging, branding, tattooing of offenders, can be adjudged by any court martial or inflicted upon any person in the navy.

In modern naval fights the battleships are ranged in the first line and bear the brunt of attack. With them are the monitors and armored cruisers which protect the flanks and rear of the line of battle. Protected cruisers, torpedo boats, dispatch boats, hospital ships and torpedo boat destroyers form the second line.

Torpedo boat destroyers are large torpedo boats which are equipped so that they may launch torpedoes at the enemy or with guns and rams sink his torpedo boats.

The cost per day of maintaining in commission an ordinary warship is $1,500.

The present outlay for the United States navy is $50,000 per day.

A single charge of ammunition for a large caliber gun costs $500.

It costs from $7,000 to $10,000 to fill the bunkers of a man-of-war with coal.

Until the recent naval fight off Manilla only one sea fight had occurred to put modern war vessels and armaments to the test—the battle of Yalu, in 1895, between the Chinese and Japanese fleets.

Our modern steel built, armorclad navy had no existence, even on paper, 16 years ago. At that time the United States had but 37 war vessels available for cruising, of which only one, the Tennessee, was a first rate ship. The smoothbore muzzle loader was the prevailing gun in the service then. Many of the war craft of that period have been since laid up as superannuated.

The first class battleship Iowa is the most powerful open sea fighter, and the protected cruiser Minneapolis, which has reached a speed of 23.7 knots, is the swiftest ship in the navy.

BUGLE CALL AND CAVALRY CHARGE.

FACTS ABOUT THE ARMY

Items of Interest Carefully Culled and Condensed.

MEN, WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS.

All About the Rank and File and the Regulations That Govern Them—How Men Are Examined For Enlistment—The Balloon and Its Use In War.

The regular army is made up of 42 regiments—10 of cavalry, 25 of infantry and 7 of artillery.

Gun cotton, as the safest and most effective explosive for the purpose, is the material used in planting submarine mines.

It is a severe examination, physical and moral, that the candidate for enlistment in the regular army has to pass. In times of peace about one candidate in 25 is accepted.

It is a good card for a new recruit to begin his term of service with little to say. Officers and privates dislike soldiers who talk too much, particularly talkative recruits.

A noncommissioned officer is required to perform no labor with his hands beyond keeping his kit clean.

The president is by virtue of his office commander in chief of the army and navy.

Major general, next to commander in chief (always the president), is the highest rank in the army. The title lieutenant general, which ended with General Sheridan, will perhaps be revived.

There are 10,000,000 men of fighting age in the United States.

To enlist in the army the applicant must be between 21 and 30 years old, of good character and habits, ablebodied, free from disease, not less than 5 feet 4 inches tall, and between 128 and 190 pounds in weight.

Recruits measuring above 5 feet 10 inches in height or weighing above 165 pounds are not accepted in the cavalry service.

Fat men do not make as efficient soldiers as thin men.

Married men and foreigners are not accepted as recruits in times of peace.

The pay of a private is $13 a month.

While many first battles have been fought upon the sea, there are few great conflicts in history that have not been ended by land forces.

On their caps infantrymen wear crossed rifles, artillerymen crossed cannon, cavalrymen crossed sabers, engineers a castle, signal corps men crossed flags.

The facings of the infantry uniforms are white, of the artillery red, of the cavalry yellow, of the signal corps orange and of the medical department green.

"Eyes of the army" is the term applied to the signal corps.

The signal corps of the regular army consists of ten officers, including Chief Greely and 50 sergeants. Each company of regular soldiers must have at least four men proficient in signaling who may be detailed for the work at any time.

Troops who in recent years have fought Indians in the far west are usually experienced in heliographic service. This method of signaling, by flashing of mirrors, was much used in the later Apache campaign.

War balloons are now fitted with telescopic cameras, by which photographs of a vast area of country can be obtained. The anchor cable contains telephone wires by which the men aloft may communicate with the commander on land.

The best of coffee is served to Uncle Sam's soldiers, and it is assumed that each man will drink a pint three times a day.

The regular infantry arm is the Krag-Jorgensen six shot repeating rifle. With it is used the sword bayonet.

Smokeless powder and 30 caliber bullets are used in the army magazine rifle.

An advantage in the regulation sword bayonet is that when detached from the rifle it can be used as an ax, a knife or a machete.

The Missouri mule continues to be the draft and pack animal of the army.

All army horses are bred and raised in the west. The government buys them unbroken, and each horse is trained by the cavalryman to whom it is assigned.

The weapons of a regular cavalryman are a carbine, revolver and saber.

There are four regiments of colored troops in the regular army, two of cavalry and two of infantry. They are commanded by white officers.

Victims of the Civil War.

According to the official figures the union armies lost 359,528 officers and men by death; the returns from the confederate armies are incomplete, but those in the provost marshal general's report show that at least 133,821 officers and men lost their lives. The losses in battle were comparatively small in the revolutionary war. About 6,000 persons all told were killed, and the usual proportion of those who die of wounds is about two-thirds of those killed. That would give a total of 10,000. Then at least 11,000 prisoners died in the prison ships; so that probably not less than 25,600 to 50,000 persons lost their lives during and owing to the war.

Cervera cabled to Madrid: "We are bottled by Sampson at Santiago, and we are at their mercy. Properly edited the message appears on the Spanish bulletins: "We have battled with Sampson at Santiago, and they are at our mercy.

A Federation of Peace

BY MRS. M. L. RAYNE.

"ARTHUR you won't forget, what you promised me for Decoration day?"

"A ride to Woodlawn with the children? But, Margie, we have no soldier grave to decorate."

"Yes, dear, we have. I have adopted one."

"I don't understand, Margie."

"You remember that one lone grave beyond the monument on the hill slope? We noticed last year that it had been overlooked, and I found out the reason. No one knew that it was a soldier's grave, because it was so apart from the rest. I looked the matter up. The man was a soldier of the same company to which my father belonged—my father, who fell fighting for his country when I was in my cradle! So I have his grave to decorate to-morrow."

"All right, little wife, you shall have the best box of flowers to be had for love or money."

"Give them for love, Arthur, love of our dear country, and of those who fought her battles and left us a legacy of peace."

"What a good commanding general you would have made, Margie, with your patriotic spirit!"

"Oh, its easy enough to be patriotic in piping times of peace," answered his wife, "but you and I are old enough to have heard the echoes of shot and shell. We imbibed patriotism with our mother's milk, but with these children it is different. They know only the splendor and glory of war. They are old enough now to be taught its reality, so that they may not only learn to live like soldiers, but to die like them."

The two children, a girl of 12 and a boy of 14, listened with interest and curiosity, for to them war was indeed a splendid pageant, in which music, flags and glittering uniforms made up a grand tableau, and they looked forward with great anticipation to Decoration day, when they could witness the ceremony of strewing flowers on the graves of the honored dead.

Arthur Lyman felt rather small when he left home after having heard his wife's oration. It seemed to him almost as if he were to blame for being only five years old at the time of the war, and not shouldering arms and going into the battle. But he had no need to be ashamed of his vocation, for he was a soldier in the bravest sense of the word—a soldier of peace.

It is a common saying that a man is often his own worst enemy.

Arthur knew what this meant. His hasty, impetuous disposition was continually getting him into trouble, and sometimes it took all his wits to get out again. He had at last found help by helping others. A white-haired man had come to his office one day and asked for desk room. He had no money and was blind. The presumption of the man in thus demanding assistance surprised Arthur so much as to render him for the moment speechless, and he looked at the intruder in blank amazement. If a blind man can hypnotize, then Arthur was hypnotized into giving the old man the space he wanted. There the blind stranger set up a little stock of pencils and stationery, and at the end of a month tendered a small rental for his stand.

On this morning, when Arthur entered his office, he saw that little stand was gone; and that his blind protege, upon whom he had come to rely as a friend, was not present. It worried him so much that he sent a clerk off to the old man's lodging, but he was not there.

"Something has happened to him—he has met with an accident," Arthur said, anxiously, and he determined to look up his whereabouts as soon as possible.

He had never mentioned the blind man to his wife, for it struck him as a Quixotic sort of venture at which she might laugh. Besides, it was a business deal in one way, and belonged to the store, where Author left all business details under lock and key. But this evening he was so disturbed by the loss of the old man that he related the incident to Margie, and she suggested that the hospitals be searched as soon as Memorial day was over.

The little family went to Woodlawn the next day, and formed in themselves an interesting part of the grand federation of peace which was being celebrated with flowers and flags, and beating drums, in memory of the silent heroes who long have slumbered beneath. To the lonely grave on the hillside, which Margie had "adopted," as she quaintly expressed it, they took their way, laden with the flowers Arthur had provided. While the children distributed the floral tributes on the narrow mound, Margie seated herself and read aloud a poem she had cut from the morning paper as the breakfast table. It was so appropriate that Arthur accused her of writing it. The last stanza ran thus:

There's a grave on the hillside, Father,
Thy searching voice shall yet
Rouse up the sleeping soldier
For Thou dost not forget.
There's a lonely grave on the hillside,
But, oh, before Thy throne
The humble shall be honored,
The unknown shall be known!

Suddenly Arthur gave a loud exclamation of "Look there!" That's is he!"

They looked expecting to see a general of the army in splendid regalia; but they saw only a little band of veterans in their faded uniforms, led by a blind man who played melting military music upon a fife.

"It's my old blind man—I never knew that he had been a soldier. He never told me," Arthur said breathlessly.

"He looks like a hero," said his wife, enthusiastically, and she did not take her eyes from that noble and resigned face until her husband had waylaid the old man and said to him:

"So I have found you and you cheated me nicely, never telling me you were once a soldier."

"I am a soldier—once a soldier always one," replied the blind man, proudly, "but sir, I did not mean to deceive you—it is the fortune of war that caused me to be poor and alone in my old age."

"Not alone," said Margie, laying her hand gently on the faded sleeve, "not while my husband and I live."

The old soldier started violently as he heard her voice. He took off his soldier's cap, stood erect, with one hand raised to heaven.

"Who speaks?" he cried, "whose voice is it? Margaret, my wife—oh, God, I cannot see you!"

His weakness was pitiful—tears streamed from his sightless eyes, but his new friends soothed him, and at last he consented to accompany them home and, as Margie said, "be adopted."

He was very grateful, and told them his story, the husband and wife sitting on either side of him and the children at his feet.

"I was a soldier in the Army of the Potomac, and it was at the siege of Petersburg, when reconnoitering with a field glass, that a splinter from an exploding shell struck the glass and shattered both my eyes. While I was in the hospital my wife and child died, and for a long time—how long I cannot tell—I was a wreck mentally and physically. At this moment I have not a relative on earth. When I heard your voice to-day"—he reached out gropingly and clasped Margie's clinging hand—"It reminded me of her—my wife!"

When Margie heard the name of her adopted soldier—Darius Poole—she became thoughtful.

"My father was a soldier and that was his name. He died at the battle of Petersburg. We may be related. I never knew him, for I was only a babe when he went to the war, and on my mother's death I was taken and reared by strangers."

"What regiment was he in?" asked the old man, excitedly.

"That I do not know, but I have papers which belonged to my mother containing all particulars. Gen. Hartranft was his division commander. I have tried to learn the particulars of his death, but could only find his name among the hospital dead at Petersburg."

Here Arthur interfered, dreading the shock of joy it would occasion his wife when she should first entertain the idea—so plausible to him—that the soldier she had already adopted might be her own father.

Nothing further was said that night but it was a very happy household that settled down to rest when it came time for "lights out."

And it was only yesterday that the Lyman children where heard saying to their companions:

"It has been Decoration day every day since grandfather came home from the war!"

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children,
Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 10,000 testimonials They never fail. At all druggists, 25c. Sample Free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le roy, N. Y.

A Sensible Man
Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more Coughs Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle *Free* to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Price 25c. and 50c.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS')
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

The Middletown Transcript

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McKENDREE DOWNHAM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE WAR.

Real war news has been scarce for a week. The ocean is large and Sampson and Schley have not been able to meet the Spanish fleet though it is hoped is now cooped up at Santiago in the harbor and can no longer run away. All the Americans ask is a meeting, an opportunity to test the strength of the enemy. It is said that the administration has decided upon a "quick blow", a decisive blow. A total of 118,000 volunteers have so far been mustered in. They are being encamped along the coast. The report that the Cruiser Baltimore has been wrecked at Manila by an explosion, is not credited by the government.

"THERE goes the dead hearse" was the surprising exclamation yesterday of a Middletown lad whose words startled at first because of their association. The boy meant the "dead wagon", a vehicle which every undertaking establishment keeps for certain purposes, the hearse being used on formal occasions. The boy will learn better but the man who "knows it all" and in language at least holds himself up as a model will never learn. His inaccuracies are stumbling blocks to others. Referring to the death of Private Phillips at Camp Tunnell and the escort to the depot, &c, he said, in the presence of children, "It was a pathetic sight to see the young man's regiment escort him to the depot; those kind of things are extremely touching." It was not the "regiment" of over a thousand men but the "company" with certain regimental officers. A boy may say a "dead hearse" but he would not be so inaccurate as to use the word "regiment" when but a company was meant. And "those kind" the boy would never use; he might say "them kind" which is just as correct as the other expression, "those kind." He has probably learned that "kind," "sort," &c., are singular and it should be "this or that kind," "this or that sort," "these or those kinds" as the objects may be near at hand or more distant or as they may be in the singular or plural number. But why mention such inaccuracies? queries the man who loves the sound of his own voice though it is ungrammatical. Why mention anything? Eh!

IT HASN'T HAPPENED THAT WAY.

During the Presidential campaign the people, and farmers particularly, were reminded in all seriousness that unless William Jennings Bryan was elected President of the United States wheat would never bring a dollar a bushel again; no, never. Well, Bryan wasn't elected by quite a good deal and wheat is dancing to-day midway between one and two dollars. What becomes of the weighty arguments advanced to prove that an ounce of silver and a bushel of wheat would always be near the same in value? The war has not caused the rise in wheat, but the scarity of the commodity. This is the only nation that has wheat to sell. The war has, perhaps, discovered or revealed the truth, a little earlier, but the true cause of the present high price is the scarcity of the article. This ought to be sufficient to convince every body that there is no logic in the sophistry so industriously put forth, both during the campaign and since. Values are regulated by supply and demand, and the demand being greater than the supply has caused the rise in price.—Farmer's Friend.

"It shows that this administration is dishonest when it uses all its influence to get authority to issue interest bearing bonds and put the nation in debt when United States treasury notes would answer all purposes and cost nothing."—Delaware Exchange.

There are Democratic editors and Democratic editors. The above is a sample of one kind. He says issue notes which "cost nothing." It is just as logical to say to the farmer who needs new barns, new machinery, additional stock—"go buy, go build and borrow money on *notes*; they cost nothing." Some editors [we wrote "idiots" not "editors," but the compositor may be the better informed—Ed.] try business that way and the sheriff is their last patron. This is the argument which Democrats are expected to accept—an insult to their intelligence. This editor (Bah!) is paid by his party little fees and plums to give such stuff to the public or it may be the best argument afforded by Bryanism. How fortunate that McKinley is in the White House! How fortunate that intelligent Democracy scorns such stuff! How fortunate, indeed.

"All efforts to have the Five Commissioner bill for Sussex county, Del., passed have failed. One more effort will be made by discarding certain objectionable features, says an exchange. If that be true the future of the bill is doomed to defeat. There is nothing else to it but objectionable features, except for a few politicians who are clamoring for spoils. Three commissioners have been tried in all the counties and have given satisfaction. It has been and will continue to satisfy the tax payers but not a few politicians that are out of office and want to get in."—Maryland Exchange.

How much of truth there may be in the "clamoring for spoils" we do not know but the assertion that all our counties have "three commissioners" and that their government is satisfactory, is amusing. Not one of the counties is so governed, nor are the tax payers satisfied with the government which they have. What is the nature of that government? We might give the information but it will be more lasting knowledge if you query the next man you meet, and the next, for not one voter in ten can give the exact information.

LACK OF SENSE.

"During the past two weeks many mothers in Delaware have suffered heart aches over their sons who have enlisted in the United States Army and in a few days may be called to the front to figat the soldiers of Spain. We can understand how the mothers feel. No doubt they pass many sleepless nights thinking about their sons. This is but natural, but now the boys have been away for nearly a month, the mothers are becoming reconciled and have grown somewhat calmer. Sympathy is allright in its place, but when extended by persons utterly devoid of tact it does more harm than good. Several instances of this kind have come under our notice during the past week. One mother who has been much worried over her boy and his probable fate, had at last begun to look upon the bright side of the war, when an acquaintance, a man who should have known better, made a social call, and for two solid hours talked incessantly about the hardships her son was now enduring and what he would have to go through when the first Delaware Regiment was sent away from Middletown. This would-be sympathizer could no doubt see the effects of his ill-timed words but never ceased. When he left after having caused this mother to become almost hysterical, he no doubt thought he had done his duty and that sympathy was what she wanted. If some one could have cuffed his ears and made him understand the mischief he had wrought, this prattler would have seen himself as others now see him. The same can be said of some visitors to Camp Cuba. They mean to be kind, but their words of sympathy unnerve the boys and cause them to become dissatisfied and homesick. Be cheerful when talking to the soldiers in camp, or to their relatives at home, especially the mothers, and you will accomplish much good."

The "Smyrna Call" makes this week the above comment under the caption "Lack of Tact." We think the judgment is altogether too lenient; it is the want of good common sense that leads people to say such foolish things. Men or women thus guilty should be punished. It is the evidence of physicians that not half the visits to the sick, honestly intended for comfort and sympathy, are beneficial to the invalids. There is a lack of judgment in what to say or what to leave unsaid that hastens the pulse of the visited and but adds to the labors of the physician and nurse. Such may be termed a lack of tact but the brute who augments the discomforts of the mother's soldier boy in his service to his country deserves a Spanish prison. If we all did not meet such characters every day we could not credit the "Calls" comments, and the serious question is, What can be done about it?

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY has issued a call for 75,000 additional volunteers. The quota for Delaware under this call is named at 199 to 210 men, the estimates differing. Since the State has furnished a regiment of 1028 officers and men under the first call when our quota was only 341 it is reasonable to suppose that due credit will be given for them and that since at the most Delaware is due 341 plus 210 men or a total of 551 and has furnished nearly twice that number there will be no further enlistments called for here. It is suggested that the twelve companies of the First Regiment be increased from 84 men each to 104 each, adding 240 men. Nor is this necessary in our opinion. We confess we know nothing of military affairs, do not speak for Uncle Sam, but he is a reasonable fellow and our conclusions are of that kind.

AND the General Assembly has adjourned! There will now be pleasant weather, let the people rejoice. The sine die came yesterday at 4 o'clock. What has been done during the ten months for which the General Assembly has drawn pay no man can yet tell in toto. The official records will reveal. The Wilmington City Charter bill was killed on Thursday by the Senate.

MARYLAND has had another disgraceful lynching. This time at Salisbury where the negro King whose crime is elsewhere referred to, was taken from jail and hanged and shot. The sheriff refused to give up the keys but the mob broke down the doors. Lynch law does not pay and many of the best citizens of Wicomico county are indignant over the disgraceful act.

COLLECTOR of Taxes Cleaver is advertising "postponed sales" of real estate for taxes, making the expenses several times the taxes, when there are grave doubts as to his rights to sell at all.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Commencement Week at Delaware College opens Sunday June 12th. On that evening the Rev Edward Henry Eckel, a graduate of the College in the class of 1886, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon. On Monday night will take place the undergraduate contest in oratory; on Tuesday night the anniversary of the Athenæan Literary Society; on Wednesday morning the Commencement exercises, and on Wednesday night the anniversary celebration of the Delta Phi Literary Society, to be followed by the annual Comemncement dance.

Prof. John B. Moore, of Columbia University, New York, recently appointed First Assistant Secretary of State, has consented to deliver an address at the exercises on the morning of Commencement day. The other exercises of the day will include the graduating orations, the announcement of prizes won, and the conferring of degress.

It is possible that some of the graduating class who have recently enlisted in the army will not be present to receive their degrees, but such of them as can obtain leave of absence will attend the commencement exercises.

Examinations of candidates wishing to enter the College will be held at Newark on June 17th and 18th, and on the same dates at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Milford, Georgetown, Lewes, and Seaford, if candidates shall notify the President of the College of their intention to present themselves at such points for examination. Candidates who do not pass the June examinations may present themselves for examination at the college on September 13th and 14th.

The next College year opens on Tuesday, September 14th. Before that time the machine and wood working shops, destroyed by fire a few weeks since, will be rebuilt and properly equipped for the work of the mechanical department. The present indications are that the next Freshman class will be of satisfactory size.

WAR ITEMS.

Two Newark soldiers, members of the First New Jersey Regiment, scratched their names on one of the bronze doors in the capitol. These doors are the pride of Washington. They cost $65,000. The soldiers identified themselves so plainly that they were easily apprehended; but a lenient magistrate let them off with a fine of $5 apiece.

The whole country is so hungry for war news that it is forced to accept all sorts of fakes. The administration, meanwhile, wisely refuses to make its plans known.

The rush which is said to have attended the sending of troops and ammunition to Admiral Dewey seems to have been spelled with a lower case r.

Doting parents are naming their offsprings after all the leading officers of the present war. One has even been named Walter Sampson Schley Dewey Cullen. It has been remarked of him, if he tries to live up to all those given names his patriotic pap has bestowed upon him, what a task it will be!

Those who lead the wrong end of their classes at the coming June commencement will be relieved to know that General Fittzhugh Lee stood forty-fourth in a class of forty-nine members at West Point.—Kennebec Journal.

Spain's difficulty in landing aid at blockaded Manila, in advance of the supplies and men which have left San Francisco to relieve Dewey, are apparent when it is remembered that from Cadiz to Manila via Cape of Good Hope is about thirteen thousand miles, and via Cape Horn sixteen thousand. The shortest route, via the Suez Canal, is eight thousand three hundred and fifty five miles. Against these distances the United States has to cross but sixthous and three hundred miles from San Francisco to Manila.

The Spanish fleet is mainly composed of ships that pass in the night.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Up to date, Spain's armada has been more invisible than invincible.—Salt Lake Herald.

But for the splendid work of Dewey at Manila, the war against Spain would have been so far barren of results. The unwisdom of going into war unprepared, even with a fourth-rate power has been clearly demonstrated. Be sure you are ready then go ahead, is scarcely less important than to be sure you are right before making the start.

No battleship of the modern type has hitherto made so long and interesting a voyage as that of the Oregon, which began at San Francisco on March 19 and ended at Jupiter, on the east coast of Florida, on May 24. Though her destination is only about twenty-five hundred miles from her starting point, she has sailed nearly fourteen thousand miles, making an average of about two hundred and fifty miles a day for more than two months together. The route of the Oregon was down the Pacific coast to the Strait of Magellan, stopping to coal at Callao, in Peru. At the Strait she was joined by the gunboat Marietta, whose speed is less than that of the Oregon, and together they ran up the Atlantic coast to Rio. Here the Nictheroy joined them and they were next reported at Bahia. At this point the perilous part of the journey began, since there was reason to suspect that the Spanish fleet might undertake to intercept them. Captain Clark having learned at Bahia that Cervera was in the Carribbean, took the extreme outside course, sailing around the whole West Indian archipelago and coming in above the Bahamas. He thus avoided the danger of encounter with more numerous forces and has delivered his charge safe and sound, a fine achievement of seamanship that adds still another honor to our navy. The Oregon is a great addition to the Atlantic fleet and if any opportunity occurs will make her presence felt. The only drawback to the pleasure which her arrival gives is the regret that she started too soon to be sent to the Philippines, where she is more needed.

Seekers after gold are often disappointed. Seekers after health take Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it meets every expectation.

OLD SUSSEX.

A disastrous hail storm visited Lewes and Rehoboth hundred on Tuesday night and did much damage, especially to growing crops.

Bridgeville will soon be connected by telephone with Seaford, Laurel, Georgetown, Milford Dover and other towns. The citizens are eager for the line, and nearly enough subscribers to secure it have been obtained.

Prominent peach growers around Bridgeville say there will be but few peaches on account of the continual wet weather, which has caused a fatal fungus growth. Much of the fruit has already fallen from the trees in advance of the June drop.

The reports in the papers concerning the affrightened condition of the citizens of Lewes every time it thunders or a warship flashes her searchlight in the bay is getting monotonous. If there was any truth in the report it would be a good joke and heartily enjoyed.—Sussex Journal.

If it was the truth how could it be a joke? It certainly can't be both at the same time. If reports be true there is too much truth in it for the people of that vicinity to enjoy it. They have been the laughing stock of the public for so long, they naturally are getting sensative over it. Lower Delaware has our sympathy, for we know what it is to be scared and afraid to either run or own it—American Union.

A Man Who is Tired

All the time, owing to impoverished blood, should take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify and enrich the blood and give him vitality and vigor.

This condition of weakness and lack of energy is a natural consequence of the coming of warmer weather, which finds the system debilitated and the blood impure.

A good spring medicine is a necessity with almost everyone. Hood's Sarsaparilla is what the millions take in the spring. Its great power to purify and enrich the blood and build up health is one of the facts of common experience.

LITERARY NOTES.

There are several unusually attractive articles in "St. Nicholas" this month, and even in the great flood of magazine literature and the inundation of war-news they will not be overlooked by the young audience to whom they especially appeal.

Miss Strobridge tells the story of "An Unwilling Balloonist"—a newsboy, who, in the early days of California was by accident carried aloft with an escaping balloon. The illustrations by Kaufman are finely characteristic. Major J. B. Pond in his boyhood made an unlucky swap, and tells us of the misadventure in "My First Gun." The weapon was a "pill-lock"—a variety probably new to this generation. Few know that Beranger's song, "The King of Yvetot," dealt with a true potentate and a real monarchy. Gerald Brenan talks entertainingly of the quaint little realm, and revives its traditions and legends for the modern reader.

Lawrence Irwell has a story that will appeal especially to philatelists. It is called, "A Stamp-Collector's Experience," and incidentally shows the fallacy of some circumstantial evidence. The illustrations are by Malcom Fraser.

Barney Hoskin Standish writes of "The Bumble-Bee" and succeeds in making an effective plea for the furry little fellow. If Mr. Standish is right, the prosperity of the nation depends on this fertilizer of the clover-heads.

Other items of the table of contents that may well be mentioned are "Flower-Names," by Miss Mosby, a little discourse on derivations; "The Scribe of Durley," one of Miss Cloud's clever ballads; "The Art of Whittling," with illustrations; and Mr. Riordon's brisk short story, "How Matt Became a Reporter."

The serials by Mr. Stockton, Mr. Rupert Hughes, Mrs. Jackson, and Mr. J. T. Trowbridge, are varied and absorbing in interest to their respective admirers.

The June "St. Nicholas" performs again the feat of finding novelty in the well explored field of fiction for the young. There is a good balloon story, a story for stamp-collectors, a history of the opera-bouffe kingdom, Yvetot, an account of the humble bumble-bee, one of Miss Woodward's delightful ballads of Durley, a sketch of the wonders a boy can accomplish with a jack-knife, a queer "darky" fairy-story, and a newspaper reporter's adventure.

Besides shorter features, there are the four serials and the well-conducted departments. The illustrations are as good can be made in a magazine of any class.

EDWARD BELLAMY,

The Nationalist, author of "Looking Backward" and "Equality," lawyer, editor and humanitarian, died at his home in Chicopee Falls at an early hour Sunday morning of consumption after an illness dating from the completion of "Equality" last August.

Edward Bellamy wrote one book. It was a notable literary success, and for 10 years he abstained from writing a sequel to it. The book he wrote, "Looking Backward," included his thought and feeling upon the industrial conditions which he saw around him. It was a protest from cover to cover. It became the Bible of Socialists, the constitution and the by-laws of a strange colony and the platform of a new party.

This man of one book was born in Chicopee Falls, Mass., in 1850. He was the son of a Baptist clergyman. He attended Union College, but did not complete his course. He spent a year in European travel after leaving college. While traveling abroad he became imbued with Socialism. He formulated his plans for changing the order of human affairs and spent years in perfecting his theories. He was admitted to the bar meanwhile. He did not practice, but turned his attention to journalism. Then followed "Looking Backward."

Damage by Hail.

A gentleman who is in a position to know, said several days ago that he was confident that the hailstorm of last week resulted in a loss of 50,000 bushels of wheat in Kent, Queen Anne and Caroline counties. This, he added, does not include the damage to the fruit crop. The total loss would probably foot up $100,000.

The storm's greatest severity in Queen Anne was felt near Hayden's Station and at Ingleside. Mr. Chas. McCollister, near Hayden's, had a fair promise of 15,000 quarts of fine strawberries but the hail reduced it to less than 500 quarts. On the farm of Mrs. D. C. Hopper, tenanted by Mr. Davis, two fields of wheat were totally destroyed. One field has been put in corn and the other is left simply because of the fact that there is on it a fine set of grass. On the adjoining farm the wheat crop is a total loss.

At Ingleside Mr. Henry Wilson, School Examiner, L. L. Beatty and others have since plowed their wheat fields for corn. Mr. Roy Merrick, who had set out a strawberry patch of 25,000 plants suffered the loss of every plant by having them broken off and beaten into the ground.

Mr. Ellsworth Porter, from the storm-swept district, stated that in the field of Mr. Davis, the wheat was beaten down so flat that a black bird could be seen on the ground at a distance of a hundred yards, and that the odor in passing along the road near the field was that as of curing hay. He stated that in places the ground was covered to a depth of four inches with hail stones varying in size from that of a pea to a hen's egg.—Chestertown Transcript.

Reduced Rates to Wilmington, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of persons desiring to visit Wilmington, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company) will sell special excursion tickets on Thursday, June 9, from all stations on the Delaware Division south of Porter, inclusive, to Wilmington and return at rate of a single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be good on regular trains on June 9, and good returning on regular trains on 10 and 11.

Secret of Beauty

is health. The secret of health is the power to digest and assimilate a proper quanity of food. This can never be done when the liver does not act it's part.

Do you know this?

Tutt's Liver Pills are an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, torpid liver, piles, jaundice, bilious fever, biliousness and kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

WANAMAKER'S

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 23, 1898.

We Are Selling Finest Dress Goods at Lessened Prices

Leadership demands the world of newness here each day. It excuses nothing; shows no pity—but is a resistless impulse that keeps this store at the head. The finest textile must have a wearer in a few weeks. Part or all of a coloring or weave that tarries must be ousted by the dynamics of lessened price.

Our highest novelties are not exempt from this rule; nor is any other class of dress goods.

Hence, decisive bargains for those who are in time to avail of them.

THESE IMPORTED FABRICS ARE REDUCED—

All-wool Colored Jacquard Crepon, reduced to $1.25.
Silk-and-wool undulating Chevron—$1.35 from $1.75.
Silk-and-wool Bayadere Barege—$2.75 from $3.50.
All-wool twilled Tailor Chevron—$1.25 from $1.75.
Silk-and-wool Fancy Suitings, reduced to $1.25.
Silk-and-wool dotted Epingle, reduced to $1.25.
Open-work designs of silk-and-wool Brocades—$3.50 from $4.50.
Self colored corded Crepe de Chine—$2.75 from $3.50.

AND SOME DAINTY COTTONS AS WELL—

High class French Organdies—light and dark grounds, 25c from 35c and 40c.
Tinted ground figured Swisses—65c from 85c.
Batiste d' Orleans—a sheer figured muslin—75c from $1.
Fancy Figured Mousseline de Soie—35c from 50c.

AND SOME POPULAR BLACK FABRICS—

All-wool Figured Grenadines—25c instead of 37½c.
All-wool canvas—37½c from 65c.
Figured Mohair Frisse—$1, $1.25 and $1.50 reduced from $1.25, $1.50 and $2.
Silk-and-wool fancy corded Poplin—$2 from $3.

For Graduates' Gowns BUT a step to the time when—

"Standing with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet,
Womanhood and childhood fleet!"

The fair graduates will be bidding adieu to school and stepping into a new and broader world. The gown is an important feature of the occasion. These fabrics to choose from:

Cream Albatross, 40c and 50c.
All-wool Cream Challis, 40c, 50c and 65c.
All-wool Cream Serge, 65c.
Cream Mohair, 75c to $1.50.
Henriettas, 37½c to $1.25.
All-wool Cream Crepe, $1.
Cream Barege, $1.50.
Silk-and-wool Crepe Imperial, $2.75.
Silk-and-wool Figured Brilliants, 75c, $1.
Printed Crepe Bengaline, $1.25.
Fancy shades in Moire Diagonal, 85c.
Fancy shades in Chiffon Grenadine, $1.50.

Clothing for Boys SOME pretty suits for boys tempt a special word today. They are made of navy blue serge of unusual goodness, made in natty style; each suit has extra collar and shield of duck. Collars are edged with white and inlaid with blue-and-white or red-and-white checks—the change of collar and shield making such a decidedly different effect that it is practically two suits in one. The price—

five dollars a suit

Sizes for ages 3 to 10 years.

Two interesting lots at unusual prices—

At $6.50—
Handsome Worsted Sailor Suits, in pretty checks; light in weight, but serviceable; neatly braided with silk soutache. Four-in-hand scarf with each suit. For ages 3 to 10 years.

At $3.75—
Pretty checked Suits, with double-breasted jackets—all-wool, of course—serviceable and good-looking, at an unusual price. Sizes for 7 to 16 years.

DRESS-UP SUITS—
Handsome Suits in serges, cheviots and unfinished worsteds; silk lined and silk faced. Sizes for 7 to 16 years. $7.50 and $8.50.
Military Sailor Suits, in manly, patriotic styles, $7.50.
Serge Sailor Suits, at $4.

CORDUROY TROUSERS—
in brown or gray; excellently made, $1 a pair.
Brownie Overalls, for the wear-and-tear of boy-day playtime, 50c a pair.

Light-weight Bed Clothing SUMMER BLANKETS may begin their usefulness today; and stay in service until late in the fall. Comfortable sorts at these prices—

Single-bed size, $3 to $4.50 a pair.
Double-bed size, $3.50 to $6.50 a pair.

SILKOLINE COMFORTABLES—
Soft, dainty coverings, filled with light fluffy cotton; plain, $1.25; with ruffled edges, $1.50 each.

WHITE BED SPREADS—
A multitude of carefully selected sorts; priced this way—
At 85c each—Hemmed crochet spreads.
At $1 each—Crochet spreads, Marseilles patterns.
At $1.25 each—Handsome crochet spreads.
At $1.85 each—Satin-finish Marseilles spreads.

John Wanamaker.

FOR SHERIFF,

EMMIT F. STIDHAM,

Subject to the decision of the Republican party. 4p19tf

The TRANSCRIPT $1.00

Wm. B. Sharp & Co

FOURTH and MARKET STS
Wilmington, Del.

Black Grenadines.

If we ever have warm weather this season, there's an opportunity in these thin black stuffs that will prove interesting. They are in small, neat meshes and figures, some being all wool and some with cotton warp but all very fine goods and much below regular value.

The 50c. ones for 29c.
The 45c. ones for 29c.
The 40c, ones for 25c.

Plain Novelties,

a very popular dress stuff this season. Some new ones bright as a new dollar are just here in handsome styles for 29c instead of 37½c.

Special for Saturday.

Commencing at 8 o'clock, we will sell 2,000 yards of remnants in calicoes and plaid dress cottons at 3c per yard—they have sold all the season for 5, 6 and 12c per yard.

White Ducks

are very desirable for waists and suits—they are in short lengths—our 12½ and 15c grade for 10c per yard.

India Linen

in short lengths—2 to 10 yards each—25c grade for 12½c per yard.

Gingham.

Ye old time style stuff especially nice for aprons. 'Tis extra heavy, mostly in neat plaids—5c per yard.

Muslins and Sheetings

at the following reduced prices:

1¼ yards wide pillow casing, 9½c
2¼ yards wide sheeting 16c.
2½ yards wide sheeting, 18c.

Made of Utica bleached muslin.

Linen and Cotton Birdeye.

100 pieces, 10 yards to each piece, Sanitary linen and cotton diaper cloth at the following prices:

18 inch, 50c. per piece.
20 inch, 55c. per piece.
22 inch. 60c. per piece.
24 inch, 65c. per piece.
27 inch, 75c. per piece.

WM. B. SHARP & CO.

Just Think A Little.

It will not take five minutes' inspection to satisfy you that the great lines of Spring Suits that the New York Clothing House is selling at $7.50, $8.50, $10 and $12 mean better goods than others call modest priced at from $10 to $15.

Just now we're having a run on Serge Suits—some half lined with silk, some fully lined—others without any lining, blacks, blues, steels, $5.50 to $15 for Suits, $3 50 to $11 or Coats and Vests.

G. A. R. Suits, single and double-breasted, with 2 sets of buttons—$8.50 for the best grade.

All Wool Blue Trousers, $1.50 up. Vests, $1.00 up.

Any kind of trading stamps with your purchase.

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE,
316 Market Street
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Max Ephraim, Prop.
Open Evenings.

200 Acres Wanted!

Wanted.--A Farm

of about 200 acres improved, within easy drive of Middletown. Will deal directly with the owner only—

No Commissions.

Write, stating location and terms, which will be strictly confidential.

Address,
TWO HUNDRED ACRES,
care of TRANSCRIPT,
Middletown, De
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Middletown HARDWARE HOUSE!

LARGEST STOCK!
LOWEST PRICES!

A FULL LINE OF
Hardware and Tools,
Cook Stoves and Ranges,
Heaters,
Oil and Gasoline Stoves,
Tinware, Agateware,
Woodenware and
House Furnishing Goods
Galvanized Roofing,
Barb Wire and
Cucumber Wood Pumps
Ready-Mixed Paints
AND ALL KINDS OF PAINTING MATERIAL

☞Do not forget it! We allow a *TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT* for *SPOT CASH* on all our *COOK STOVES* and *RANGES*.

Opera House Building
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

15 Women Wanted for traveling position with old established firm. Permanent. Pays $40 a month and all expenses.

CALL AND SEE THE

Sigsbee SHOE..

Vici Kid—the prettiest kind of toe, and the price all right.

VICI KID DRESSING for Black and Russet Shoes.

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Middletown, Delaware.

J. F. McWhorter & Son

Surreys
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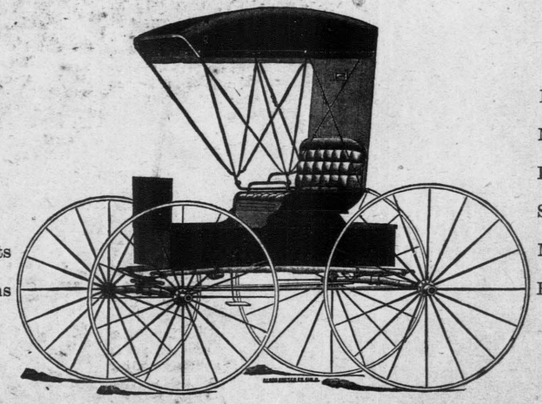

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CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

We have now in stock the largest and best assortment of Carriages of all descriptions to be found in the State including the celebrated "Cortland," (the best on earth.) and are in a position to meet all competition.

Buy the MILBURN FARM WAGON, as it is guaranteed to be the Best.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.---

Our experience covering a period of 18 years in this line has placed us in a position to secure all the leading makes of implements. including the following favorites: Deering Binders, Deering Mowers, Iron Age Riding Cultivators, Farmers' Friend and Hamilton Corn Planters, Imperial Plows, Patton & Stafford Horse Rake, Bickford & Huffman Grain Drills, VanWinkle Grain Fans, Superior Land Rollers, Continental Disc Harrows, Imperial Steel Drag Harrows, and all other up-to date Implements to be used on the farm.

We handle the **PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE** which has no equal, because, it requires few posts. It does not burn or blow down. It is entirely adapted to rough ground. You can get and erect it on very short notice. It is made from the very best hard steel wire. It turns everything from a rabbit to a steam engine. Those who have used it recomend it. You can put put it up faster han any other fence. When you get it you have what you want.

Get in the front ranks and try an **AMERICAN MILK SEPARATOR**, and if it don't save you money bring it back. You will always find a sample on hand for inspection.

Bind your Dollar Wheat with the DEERING BINDER TWINE, and oil your binder with the Deering Lubricating Oil.

We are now having made to our order a large lot of HAY RIGGINGS, which we can sell you right. We are always glad to show our goods whether you are ready to buy or not, so all and see us.

Yours respectfully,

J. F. McWhorter & Son., Machinery Hall, Middletown, Del.

The Reason We Can Work So Cheap

Is because we have our own Factory and do not have to pay anyone a commission for doing work.

All work is pressed and finished for the following PRICES:

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

CLEANED

Suits French Dye Cleaned	$1 50
Suits Scoured	1 00
Parts Dry Cleaned	50
Pants Scoured	35
Overcoats Dry Cleaned	1 00
Overcoats Scoured	75

DYED

Suits Dyed	$1 50
Pants Dyed	50
Vests Dyed	25
Overcoats Dyed	1 00

Ladies' Clothing Cleaned and Dyed at Reasonable Prices.

Suits Altered and Repaired. Velvet Collars put on Overcoats. Coats and Vests Relined, new Binding on Coats and Vests and new Buttons put on all Clothing. The Hartford Dyeing and Scouring Works will Crease and Press Pants free of charge, once a week, for all gentlemen who patronize them with their work.

☞ *Goods sent by Express will be promptly done and delivered in four days.*

HARTFORD
Dying and Scouring Works,
210 West Seventh Street, between Orange and Tatnall Sts., Wilmington, Del.

Managed by W. M. BROOKS.

Lumber... and Coal

BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds
INCLUDING
Yellow Pine and Hemlock Frame, White Pine and Hemlock Boards and Fencing, Siding, Flooring, Shingles—
(Several Grades)
Roofing Lath, Plastering Laths and Pickets.
MILL WORK OF ALL KINDS!
Paints of the Best Manufactures.
BUILDING AND AGRICULTURAL
...LIME...
DRAIN TILE and Woven Cedar PICKET FENCE.
BEST VEINS OF
HARD AND SOFT COAL.
FULL STOCK! LARGE VARIETY!

G. E. HUKILL
Middletown, Del.

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GRAIN
Commission Merchant,
MARKET PRICE PAID FOR
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By Railroad and Boat upon orders from E. L. Rogers & Co.,
OFFICE ON RAILROAD AVENUE
Opposite the Depot.
MIDDLETOWN DEL

MAJOR A. SMITH,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
Diamond State Restaurant,
Has Removed from
NOS. 7 AND 9 FRENCH STREET TO
No. 122 Market St.
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Meals at All Hours.
Roast Dinners and Poultry—the Best in the City.

WE are now open for the fall and winter season.
Highest Cash Prices Paid for
Live & Dressed Poultry
Game, Eggs and Squabs.
Every day in the week. Also Fruit and Produce bought or handled on commission.

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ODESSA, - DELAWARE.

L. B. & CO.

Selling on close margins. Clothing that fits like custom made, workmanship and trimmings the same; the same assortments to be had in Children's Clothing and Furnishings; accommodating salespeople; in all general superiority tends to keep this new business of ours moving all the time. The workings of this store are better than they have ever been. Our sole object to satisfy. Every time we do that we have made another customer.

The Double breasted Blue Serge Suits at $10 keep going—a new supply came in this week. Your size among them. Open every evening.

LOUIS BERNEY & CO.,
(Formerly Hamburger's.)
220-222 Market St,, Wilmington, Del.

THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT $1 a year.

Consumption
AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.
☞ The Editorial and Business Management of this Paper Guarantee this generous Proposition.

GEO. L. JONES,
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Designer and Manufacturer of
...ARTISTIC...
MEMORIALS
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MARBLE and GRANITE

We aim to, and do, give you the best and most original designs, independent of all other dealers, as it costs no more to have the latest and best designs, which is greatly to your interest. Estimates furnished on application and visits made to the country upon notification.

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J. C. BAKER.
Florist and Decorator,
Phone 66, Lock Box 126,
DOVER, - - DELAWARE.
Choice Cut Flowers, Floral Designs and Wedding Decorations
Furnished at short notice.
☞ Mail and telephone orders promptly attended to. feb.12 1y

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FIRE OR LIGHENING?
not, if you will apply to one of the Ag'ts of the
...Kent County...
Mutual Insurance Co.,
You can obtain Insurance at Low Rates
This Company is Mutual, and you will only pay what the Insurance Costs, as any Amount in Excess of Cost will be Returned in Dividends or at Termination of Policy
Wm. ENNEY, Sec'y
D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend. G. B. MONEY, Delaware City.

Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company,
519 Market St. Wilmington, Del.
CAPITAL (full paid), - $500,000
Surplus, - - - - $100,000
Undivided Profits, - $37,318

Authorize to Act as
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, RECEIVER, REGISTRAR AND AGENT.
Transacts a
GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS
Allows Interest on Deposit
Loans Money on Mortgages and Other Good Securities.
Attends to the
Management of Real Estate and to the Collection and Remittance of Rents. Interest on Securities and Dividends Stocks.
Rents Boxes
In its New Burglar and Fire-proof Vaults, Makes ample provision in its Store Room and Vaults for the safe keeping of Securities and Valuable packages placed in its cussody.
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BENJ. NIELDS, President. JAS. S. CLARKSON Treas. & Sec.
WM. R. BRINCKLE, Vice-Pres. JOHN S. ROSSELL Trust Officer.

How to Make Money

If you are out of employment and want a position, paying you from $50 to $100 monthly clear above expenses by working regularly, or, if you want to increase your present income from $20 to $500 yearly, by working at odd times, write the GLOBE CO., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., stating age, whether married or single, last or present employment, and you can secure a position with them by which you can make more money easier and faster than you ever made before in your life.

Middletown Directory.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.
President, J. F. McWhorter; Secretary, J. A. Suydam; Charles H. Howell; George G. Rowe; Wm. R. Cochran.

BANKS.
Peoples National Bank.—President, G. W. W Naudain; Cashier, Geo. D. Kelley; Teller, W. G. Lockwood. Bank Building on East Main Street.
Citizens National Bank.—President, Joseph Biggs; Cashier, John S. Crouch; Teller, L. Darlington. Bank Building on South Broad Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.
Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.
Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.
Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.
Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.
Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Reynolds Building at 7 o'clock
Welcome Conclave Heptasophs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K. of P. Hall.
Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.
Volunteer Hose Company, meets first Friday night of each month in Hose House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL. MAY 28, 1898

OUR FLAG AND ITS PROGRESS.

THE TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF THE NATION.

If the revolutionary struggle be classed as a contest with a foreign power, the present conflict with Spain is the fourth important foreign war in which the United States has been engaged. In addition there have been three other foreign contests, one with France during the Adams administration and two with the Barbary States, the first when Jefferson was President and the second under Madison.

OUR FLAG NEVER DEFEATED.

In all these conflicts extending in the aggregate over a period of nearly thirteen years, the national emblem came out crowned with victory. The Stars and Stripes, in fact, is the only one of the world's great flags which has never been sullied by national defeat. Both on land and sea it has flown triumphant since that June day in 1777, on which Mrs. Ross, of Philadelphia, showed George Washington, who had taken her the design for the flag, agreed on by Congress, how to clip out a five-pointed star with one clip of her patriotic scissors. The stars on the coinage are all six-pointed, the British style in stars, and so tradition says, Washington drew them for Mrs. Ross; but she stuck to the five-pointed Gallic star and in that form they have ever since remained.

The resolution of the Continental Congress creating the flag, read as follows: "That the flag of the thirteen United States shall be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation." When Kentucky and Vermont were admitted as States, in 1791, two new stars were added, and, in 1795, the stripes were increased to fifteen. By 1818, when the number of States had run up to twenty, the inartistic effect of adding to the number of stripes was perceived, and Congress enacted that the flag for the future should be thirteen stripes, with a star for each State. Briefly this is the history of the flag and its development. The fact that stars form a part of the heraldic emblazoning of the Washington coat of arms does not appear to have had anything to do with their adoption for the flag.

CURIOUS FLAGS BEFORE 1776.

Before the adoption of the Stars and Stripes, however, Americans fought under many different flags. At Lexington the embattled farmers had neither flag nor uniform, but at Bunker Hill several ensigns made their appearance. They were of different patterns. One of them was entirely blue, bearing the motto: "Come If You Dare." Another was blue with a white canton, quartered by a red St. Georges cross and a pine tree in the inner corner at the top. When Washington was beseiging the British forces at Boston his floating batteries flew a white banner bearing a green pine tree and the words: "An Appeal to Heaven." A famous flag of 1776 was the blue ensign of South Carolina with a white crescent in the upper corner. Sometimes it bore the word "Liberty" in white letters.

While the basic principles of nationhood which the flag represented one hundred and twenty-five years ago—Independence, Liberty and Union—and those which it tipifies today are identical, the material resources essential to the maintenance and preservation of them have become so colossal that they are the marvel of the world. It was Mr. Gladstone who said: "The United States have a national base for the greatest continuous empire ever established by man," and he added, "The distinction between a continuous empire severed and dispersed over sea is vital." That "continuous" empire is today a reality. When Washington led "The Old Continentals in their ragged regimentals" the treasury was often without means to buy the poor food that fed them. The slender pay of men and officers was far in arrears. Desperate expedients were required to maintain the public credit. Our diplomatic representatives were suppliants for advances of money wherever there was the faintest hope of obtaining it. They were petitioners for clothes and arms and ammunition, for almost everything required by an army in the field. But the courage of the people never faltered through the awful ordeal and in the blackest hours of the struggle they defiantly sang:

"Vain Britons, boast no longer with proud indignity,
By land your conquering Legions, your matchless strength at sea."

COLONIES FOUGHT IN POVERTY.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, the population of the colonies was about 2,000,000 whites and 500,000 negroes. Agriculture and commerce were the two leading industries. Third in importance were the fisheries. Despite the harsh restrictions imposed on all the articles of export and the absolute prohibition of manufactures, the colonists were doing fairly well. Allowed fair play, they would have become the most prosperous, as they were undoubtedly at the time the most virtuous people in the world. In all the colonies there were only six cities having a population of over 8000. Pauperism as it is understood to-day, was unknown; so also was vice. This is mainly why, when the struggle came, they were enabled to make so desperate a resistance against the best soldiers and sailers of the old world. With their trade practically annihilated, their agriculture nearly destroyed, hostile fleets on their seaboard, and savage Indians in the rear, they never quailed. How they exulted when victory came!

During the war upward of sixty important battles and engagements were fought. The number of soldiers and sailors employed by Great Britain was about 135,000. To them the colonists opposed 130,711 regulars and 164,080 volunteers and militia, making a total in round numbers, of 310,000 men.

According to other returns, however, the number of the revolutionary forces is much larger. The cost of the war to the colonies was over $135,000,000.

Washington ... Letter

PRESIDENT McKinley, Secretary Long, and Secretary Alger are demonstrating the possibility of keeping the movements of our army and navy absolutely secret. Other officials in both the War and Navy Departments know of some of the movements and contemplated movements, but all of them are known only to those three men. They are not known even to the other members of the cabinet, they having themselves requested that the knowledge be kept from them. Although this policy and the rigid censorship of all telegraph matter sent from points where information of contemplated movements may be obtained has only been fully into effect for a week, its good effects are so apparent that there is no doubt of it being maintained throughout the war. Information of anything accomplished, or of any battle on land or water will be promptly given out; it is only news that would indicate contemplated movements that is withheld. Among the announcements that may confidently be expected—they may be made any day—is that the invasion of Cuba has been successfully made, and that the Spanish fleet now in Cuban waters, has been met and whipped. The two announcements may be silmultaneously made, as there are indications that the army and navy are moving together with those ends in view.

—

It is expected that the committee on rules will this week report to the House a special rule for the consideration of the joint resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii. The adoption of the resolution by a majority of nearly or quite one hundred is certain when a vote is taken, but it cannot be voted upon until a special rule is reported.

—

There is politics, and very dirty politics at that, being played in connection with the war revenue bill which is still before the Senate. There is nothing patriotic about the motive of the silver men who are a majority of the Senate Finance committee for striking out the clause authorizing the issue of bonds and of certificates of indebtedness, and inserting in their place authority for issuing nearly $200,000,000 in paper currency—$150,000,000 in greenbacks and $42,000,000 in silver certificates. And there is, if possible, even less patriotism in the manner in which those Democratic Senators who have promised to join the Republicans in voting to strike out this fiat money clause and reinsert the clause authorizing the bonds and certificates of indebtedness are being urged to ignore their promises and vote for fiat money. The radical silver men who are engineering this movement have been disappointed because the first month of the war has not resulted in sending gold to premium. They know that if the bond clause is in the bill as it finally goes through that there will be no probability of any suspension of gold payments by the administration, no matter how long the war may last; and they believe that if they can get fiat money authorized, instead of bonds, that gold will at once go to a premium, and that that will in some way be beneficial to the silverites and detrimental to the Republican administration and party. Nice game for men who call themselves Americans to be engaged in in the face of an expensive—almost a million a day is now being spent—foreign war, now isn't it?

—

Major General Merritt, who will be commander of the U. S. troops sent to the Philippine Islands as well as Military Governor of the Philippines, has received his final instructions and started for his faraway post. He expects to sail from San Francisco about the first of June. His army will consist of about 16,000 men, nearly one-third of them regulars.

—

There is much misinformation throughout the country concerning the functions of the Naval War Board, usually mistakenly referred to as the "Strategy Board." The Naval War Board is not charged with conducting the naval portion of the war at all. Its functions are entirely advisory. The duty of the board is to keep track, as far as possible, of the movements of our ships as well as those of the enemy, and in the performance of that duty some of its members are on duty night and day at the Navy Department studying the dispatches that are constantly being received. Orders are only given by the President or Secretary of the Navy, and as a matter of fact only the general order to find and destroy the Spanish navy has been issued to Admiral Sampson, who has been left free to use his own judgment about how best to carry out that order, the Navy Department, of course, keeping him informed of everything it learns that can be of any possible service to him. Secretary Long's only answer to criticisms that have been made was to say: "We can't whip the Spaniards until we catch them."

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, By purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Trial bottles free at Dr. H. Vaughan's Drug Store. Regular sizes 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

THE REMNANT.

1860.

Who are these who march so proud
Past the pushing, cheering crowd?
Firm and long the steps they take.
'Tis the Lincoln Wide Awakes,
Boyish figures, straight and tall;
Boyish, too, the faces all.
Ne'er a doubt, but full of hope,
With the future strong to cope.

1898.

Who are these who march to-day
Past the crowds who line the way?
Not so straight as when of yore
They the starry flag upbore,
Gray the heads, care lined each face,
Yet they keep a martial pace
While the stirring music rings
And the people offerings bring.
Ah, the years are long since they,
Young and lusty, marched away!
Now a city's ebb and flow
Is about them as they go.

Side by side there lies to-day
Many a gallant company;
Side by side as, when in life,
They were camped through years of strife,
And in distant glen and field,
Where the graves lie unrevealed,
Nature with a tender grace,
Decks the unknown resting place.
Still the rest, with tireless feet,
Carry garlands gay and sweet,
And the crowds upon the grass
Cheer the veterans as they pass.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure that we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no ayail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by Dr. H. Vaughan Druggist.

Decoration Day at Gettysburg.

Memorial Day, May 30, will be a great day at Gettysburg. Imposing ceremonies will be performed on this historic spot in which President McKinley and his Cabinet are expected to take part.

The Personally-Conducted Tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Gettysburg, Luray, and Washington, which leaves New York and Philadelphia May 28, will afford an excellent opportunity to visit the famous battlefield on this occasion. Two days will be spent at Gettysburg, one at Luray, and two at Washington.

The party will be under the guidance of one of the company's experienced tourists agents. A chaperon, whose especial charge will be unescorted ladies, will accompany the trip throughout. Round-trip tickets, covering all necessary expenses during the entire time absent, will be sold at the extremely low rate of $27 from New York, $26 from Trenton, $24 from Philadelphia and proportionate rates from other points.

For itineraries and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 789 Broad Street, Newark; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistgeneral Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Being Elevated.

"Did you ever hear of a man who had striven all his life faithfully and singly toward an object, and in no measure obtained it? If a man constantly aspires, is he not elevated? Did ever a man try heroism, magnanimity, truth sincerity and find that there was no advantage in them—that it was a vain endeavor?"—Thoreau.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O

We, the undersigned, have known F. J Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him to be perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their fim.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo Ohio.
Walding, Cinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Delaware College.

Entrance examinations will be held in the College buildings, at Newark, on Friday and Saturday, June 17th and 18th, 1898. Also on the same dates at any of the following places, at which candidates shall notify the President of their intention to appear for examination, viz: Wilmington, Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Milford, Seaford, Georgetown, and Lewes. Candidates must present themselves on the first day named. Examinations will begin at 9.30 A. M., each day.

Examinations for admission will be held also at the college at the opening of the next term, Sept. 13th and 14th, 1898. Candidates desiring to do so can take part of the examination in June and complete it in September. Candidates for admission will notify the President at which of the places they desire to appear.

For further information apply to
GEO. A. HARTER, Pres.
Newark, Delaware.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE JUNE CENTURY.

The June number of the The Century has several features of particular timeliness. Captain Alfred T. Mahan, recently recalled to active service as special adviser to the Naval Strategy Board, contributes a paper describing the reasons for the failure of the Spanish Armada. This is introductory to a general article on the Armada, illustrated by Varian, and written by William Frederic Tilton. Mr. Tilton's paper is chiefly based on the manuscript Irish correspondence in the London Record Office, and on the narratives of survivors and other authentic Spanish papers, gathered by Captain Duro, the historian of the Armada. Mr. Emory W. Fenn, who served as a major in the Cuban army, recounts his experience under General Garcia in an article entitled "Ten Months with the Cuban Insurgents." Mr. R. O. Crowley, formerly electrician of the Torpedo Division in the Confederate Navy, describes "The Confederate Torpedo Service," which he was largely instrumental in organizing. Mr. Crowley laid the mine which blew up the first gunboat ever destroyed by this means. Mr. Stephen Bonsal, formerly of the American Legation at Madrid, writes of "Toledo, the Imperial City of Spain," the illustrations being by Joseph Pennell. Accompanying a number of hitherto unpublished drawings by Vierge for Cervantes' masterpiece, William Dean Howells has an article on "Pictures for Don Quixote." Bret Harte contributes one of his characteristic Western stories, "The Passing of Enriquez," the central figures of which are characters already familiar to readers of The Century. "The Three R's at Circle City," by Miss Anna Fulcomer, is the description of a queer polyglot school that flourished in the Arctic regions. Another story in the series of "Gallops" by the new Century writer, David Gray, is called "Carty Carteret's Sister." Two illustrated papers make up "By American School of Dramatic Art;" one by J. Ranken Towse, giving "A Critical Review of Daly's Theater;" and the other, by the late George Parsons Lathrop, presenting a pen picture of "The Inside Working of the Theater." Andre Castaigne's illustration this month in "The Seven Wonders of the World" is a striking reconstruction of the Hanging Gardens of Babylon. Of special interest to women is Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason's "Club and Salon."

A Valuable Publication.

On June 1 the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue the 1898 edition of its summer Excursion Route Book. This work is designed to provide the public with short descriptive notes of the principal Summer resorts of Eastern America, with the routes for reaching them, and the rates of fare. There are over four hundred resorts in the book to which rates are quoted, and over fifteen hundred different routes or combinations of routes. It is compiled with the utmost care, and altogether is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of Summer travel ever offered to the public.

It is bound in a handsome and striking cover, in colors, and contains several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold. It is also profusly illustrated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery at the various resorts and along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after June 1 it may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or, upon application to the general office, Broad Street Station, by mail for twenty cents

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy, Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort, Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Bucknels' Arnica Salve.

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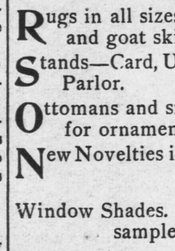

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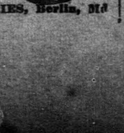

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Time Table.

Phila. Wilm. and Baltimore R. R
DELAWARE DVISION

On and after January 17th 1807, train will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	FAS. A. M.	EXP. A. M.	FAS. P. M.	MAIL P. M.	MAIL P M	
Philadelphia	f7.25	10.20	2•02	3.46	5•39	11.10
Baltimore	6.25	9.05	12.05	3.00	5•30	7.53
Wilmington	8 13	11.04	2.51	4.27	6•55	11.56
Farnhurst	f 8.22		f 3 00		f 7.04	
New Castle	8.27	f 11.21	3.05	4.39	7•09	
State Road	f8.33		f 3.10		7:14	
Bear	f8.38		f 3.15	f 4.49	7:19	
Porter	8.45		f 3.20	4.52	7:25	
Kirkwood	8.50		f 3.25		7:30	
Mt. Pleasant	8.59		f 3.34		7:38	
Armstrong	f 9.03				7:42	
Middletown	9.08	11.50	3.43	5.18	7:48	12.39
Townsend	9 17		3.52	5 28	7:56	
Blackbird	f 9.22		f 3.58		f 8:01	
Gr'n Spring	f 9.27		f 4.07		f8:07	
Clayton	9 33	12 07	4.13	5.42	8:13	12.57
Smyrna LV	9 22	11.57	4.02	5 20	8:08	
Brenford	f9.38		f 4.18		f8:18	
Cheswold	f9.43		f 4.23		f8:24	
Dupont			f 4.26			
Dover	9.58	12.23	4.32	5.39	8:34	1.16
Wyoming	10.05	f12.29	4.39	6.08	8:40 a	1.24
Woodside	f10 11			f 6.11	f8.47	
Viola	f10.15			f 6.15	f8.51	
Felton	10 20	f12.40		6.20	8.56 a	1.38
Harrington	10 34	12.53		6.33	9•07	1.50
Farmington	f10 42	a 1.00		f 6.41	f9.15	
Greenwood	f10.50	f 1.08		f 6.49	f9.23	
Bridgeville	10.58	f 1.16		6.56	9.31 a	2.1a
Cannons	f11 08			f 7.01	f9.36	
Seaford	11.13	1.27		7.10	9.45	2.26
Laurel	11.23	f 1.37		7.19	9.55 a	2.38
Delmar	11.33	1.46		7.29	10.05	2.50

a m. a m. p. m. p. m. p. m

NORTHWARD.

	EXP. A. M	MAIL A. M.	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. P. M.	FAS P. M
Delmar	11.08		f7.00	8.00	f2 15	10.30
Laurel	f 1.21		7.11	8.10	2.25	3.41
Seaford	1.34		7.23	8.24	2.35	3.56
Cannons			f 7.31	f 8.31		f 4.04
Bridgeville	f 1.48		7.37	8.37	f 2.46	4.11
Greenwood			f7.45	f 8.45	f 2.54	f 4.19
Farmington			f 7.53	f 8.53		f 4.27
Harrington	2.22		8.05	9 06	3.08	4:40
Felton	f 2.33		8.14	9.16	f 3.18	4:49
Viola			f8.18	f 9.20		f 4:53
Woodside			f8.22	f 9.24		f 4:57
Wyoming	p 2:46	36.57	f8.29	9.31	f 3 30	5:05
Dover	2.52	7.03	8.35	9 38	3.36	5:11
Dupont		f7.08				
Cheswold		f7.13		f 9.48		f 5:20
Brenford		f7.18		f 9.53		f 5:25
Smyrna LV		7.14	8.42	9.49	3.44	5:26
Clayton	3.09	7.24	8.53	9.59	3.54	5:30
Gr'n spring		f7.28				f 5:37
Blackbird		f7.34		f10.08		f 5:43
Townsend		7.39	9 06	10 13	4.07	5:49
Middletown	3.30	7.50	9.15	10.23	4.16	5:57
Armstrong		f7.54				f 6:01
Mt Pleasant		7.58		f10.32		6:05
Kirkwood		8.08		10.40		6:15
Porter		8.15	9 34	10.46	4.34	6:20
Bear		f8.20		f10.51		6:25
State Road		f8.25		f10.56		6:30
New Castle		8.31	9.46	11.02	f 4.47	6:36
Farnhurst		f8.36	9.50	f11.07		f 6.39
Wilmington	4 15	8.45	9 58	11.17	4.50	6:47
Baltimore	6.31	10.40	11.15	12.40	6.55	8:43
Philadelphia	5.10	9.32	10.46	12.06	5.42	7:33

a m. a m. a m. p m. p m. p m

‖Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.

"a" Stops to leave passengers from Wilmington and points north, or take passengers for points south of Delmar.

"f" Stops only on notice to conductor or agent or on signal.

"p" Stops to leave passengers from points south of Delmar, or take passengers for Wilming and points north.

"l" Stops to leave passengers from Middle town and points south.

"v" Stops to let off passengers from Harrington points south.

NEW CASTLE ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.—Leave Wilmington 8.13, 11.04, a. m., 2.51, 4.27, and 6 55, p. m., week-days. Leave New Castle 8.31, 9.46, 11.02 a. m., 4.4,7 and 6 35 p m., week-days.

Express trains leaving Harrington 8.05 a. m., and arriving at 6.33 p. m., week-days, run through solid to and from Baltimore, via Porter and Newark.

DELAWARE, MARYLAND & VIRGINIA R. R.—Leave Harrington for Franklin City and way stations 10.39 am week days, 6.37 p m Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays. Returning train

BRANCH ROADS.

leaves Franklin City 5.50 a. m. week days and 1.42 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only.

Leave Franklin City for Chincoteague (via steamer) 1.43 p. m., week days Returning, leave Chincoteague 4.42 a. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for Georgetown and Lewes at 10.39 a. m., 6.37 p. m., week-days, Returning, leave Lewes 6.45 a. m., 3 11 p. m. week-days.

Leave Harrington for Berlin, 10.39 a. m. week days and 6.37 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Returning, leave Berlin 6.57 a. m. week days and 2.43 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

QUEEN ANNE & KENT R. R.—Leave Townsend for Centreville and way stations 9.22 a. m., and 5.32 p. m., week days Returning, leave Centreville 6.50 a. m., and 1.27 p. m., week-days.

DELAWARE & CHESAPEAKE R. R.—Leave Clayton for Oxford and way stations 9.38 a. m., and 5.47 p. m., week-days. Returning, leave Oxford 6.45 a. m., and 1 40 p. m., week-days.

CAMBRIDGE & SEABORD R. R.—Leave Seaford for Cambridge and intermediate stations 11.17 a. m. and 7.14 p. m. week-days, Returning, leave Cambridge 7.0 | and 10.55 p. m. week-days

CONNECTION.—At Porter, with Newark and Delaware City Railroad. At Townsend, with Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad. At Clayton with Delaware & Chesapeake Railroad and Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad At Harrington, with Delaware Maryland & Virginia Railroad. At Seaford, with Cambridge & Seaford Railroad. At Delmar, with New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Wicomico & Pocomoke. and Peninsula Railroads.

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